## REMARKS

### A. Background

Claims 1-14 were pending in the application at the time of the Office Action. The Office Action rejected claims 1-14 as being obvious over cited prior art. By this response applicant has amended claims 1, 5, 9, and 12 and cancelled claims 2-3, 10, and 14. As such, claims 1, 4-9, and 11-13 are presented for the Examiner's consideration in light of the following remarks.

### B. Proposed Claim Amendments

By this response applicant has amended claims 1, 5, 9, and 12. Claim 1 has been amended to incorporate previous dependent claim 2, which has been herein cancelled. Claim 9 has been amended to incorporate previous claim 10, which has been herein cancelled. Claim 12 has been amended to clearly delineate that the information retrieved from the information server and received at the mobile station is sent by the address server. These amendments are supported by at least Figures 3 and 5 and page 7, lines 9-18; page 13, lines 23-36; and page 15, lines 18-28 of the specification as originally filed. In view of the foregoing, applicant respectfully submits that the amendments to the claims do not introduce new matter and entry thereof is respectfully requested.

### C. Rejection on the Merits

The Office Action rejected claims 1-14 under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,047,327 to Tso et al. in view of RFC 1630 "Universal Resource Identifiers in WWW" by Berners-Lee. Specifically, the Office Action asserts that the Tso patent discloses the claimed invention except that it "does not explicitly disclose using the identifier as an argument to

the URL when accessing the address server." The Office Action then asserts that it would have been obvious to use the identifier in view of the RFC 1630 document.

Based on claims as presented herein, applicant respectfully traverses this rejection. The Tso patent discloses a server/client system and methods for distributing information from content providers to the client. As part of this system, the Tso patent allows information on the internet to be identified and to be received by the client using a server content database 51 and a server resource database 55 residing on a server, as shown in Figure 3. The Office Action equates the Tso client with the mobile station of the claimed invention.

The server content database 51 contains "data received from ... content provider[s]," such as "news and weather information, ... advertisements," etc. Col 5, lines 31-53. "Larger resources will not be contained in server content database 51 and will be accessed through the use of server resource database 55." Col. 5, lines 50-53. The server resource database 55 contains "pointers ... which are each associated with a fully qualified URL for data that is located either on server content database 51" or "any resource on any possible site on the internet." Col. 6, lines 5-8, 25-27. "Through the use of server resource database 55, the resources which are not located locally can be accessed through the use of the URLs contained in server resource database 55." Col. 6, lines 17-20.

As best depicted in Figure 8 and explained in Col. 24, lines 60-66 of the Tso patent, when the server determines that the client desires resource information, the information is obtained by the client in one of two ways. If the resource information is contained within the server content database 51, the *server* transmits the stored resource information to the client; otherwise, the server transmits the stored URL to the client and the *client* then uses the URL to retrieve the resource information from the internet site directly, bypassing the server. The manner in which these two methods are performed is discussed and differentiated from the claimed invention below.

As described above, in a first method of operation disclosed in the Tso patent, the server content database 51 contains stored resource information that the server has previously received from content servers. If the information sought by the client is contained within the server content database 51, the server retrieves the information from the server content database 51 and transmits the information to the client; thus, in this method of operation, the Tso server does not access or retrieve any information from an internet site in direct response to any request from the client. See col. 14, lines 21-29; col. 24, lines 63-66.

Because the Tso server in the first method of operation simply transmits information already stored on the server, the Tso server does not act as an address server which uses address data associated with an identifier received from a mobile station "**to access [an] information server over the internet**" and "**provide ... information from said information server to said mobile station via said address server**," as recited in claim 1, or use the address data "**to access said information at said information server over the internet**" and "**transfer ... said information accessed at said information server to said mobile station**," as recited in claim 9. Likewise, the Tso patent does not disclose or suggest an arrangement at a mobile station for accessing information stored at an information server, the arrangement comprising means for "receiving said information from said address server over said Internet protocol and said data communication bearer service, **said information having been retrieved by the address server from the information server over the internet in response to the address server being accessed by the mobile station**," as recited in claim 12.

In the second method of operation disclosed in the Tso patent, if the information has not been previously obtained and is thus not stored in the server content database 51, the server only transmits to the client a URL which has been stored in the server resource database 55. See col. 24, lines 60-

62. The client then uses the URL to retrieve the resource information from the internet site directly, using a back channel interface and thus bypassing the server. See col. 14, lines 29-32; col. 25, lines 20-23, 36-38. Thus, similar to the first Tso method of operation, the Tso server does not access or transfer any information from an internet site to the client in response to a request from the client in the second method.

Because the Tso server in the second method of operation simply transmits a URL stored on the server, the Tso server does not act as an address server which uses address data associated with an identifier received from a mobile station "**to access [an] information server over the internet**" and "**provide ... information from said information server to said mobile station via said address server**," as recited in claim 1, or use the address data "**to access said information at said information server over the internet**" and "**transfer ... said information accessed at said information server to said mobile station**," as recited in claim 9. Likewise, the Tso patent does not disclose or suggest an arrangement at a mobile station for accessing information stored at an information server, the arrangement comprising means for "receiving said information from said address server over said Internet protocol and said data communication bearer service, **said information having been retrieved by the address server from the information server over the internet in response to the address server being accessed by the mobile station**," as recited in claim 12.

To summarize, under both methods of operation, the Tso server only sends to the client (which the Office Action equates to the mobile station of the claimed invention) information which has been previously stored on the server and the Tso server does not access or retrieve any information from any internet site in direct response to any request from the client (mobile station).

The RFC 1630 document is cited by the examiner in asserting that it would be obvious to use the identifier as an argument to the URL when accessing the address server. Even assuming, *arguendo*, that this is true, the combination of the Tso patent and the RFC 1630 document still does not disclose or suggest the claimed invention. The RFC 1630 document does not disclose or suggest using a server and mobile station as described in independent claims 1, 9, and 12, which claims are differentiated from the Tso patent as discussed above. Thus, the combination of the Tso patent and the RFC 1630 document does not disclose or suggest the claimed invention. As such, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 1, 9, and 12 are not obvious over the Tso patent in view of the RFC 1630 document.

Claims 4-8, 11, and 13 depend from claims 1, 9, or 12 and thus incorporate the limitations thereof. As such, applicant submits that claims 4-8, 11, and 13 are distinguished over the cited prior art for at least the same reasons as discussed above with regard to claims 1, 9, and 12.

No other objections or rejections are set forth in the Office Action.

D. Conclusion

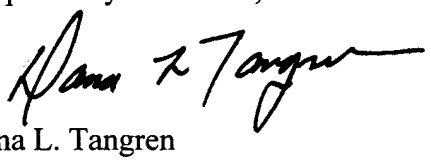
Applicant notes that this response does not discuss every reason why the claims of the present application are distinguished over the cited prior art. Most notably, applicant submits that many if not all of the dependent claims are independently distinguishable over the cited prior art. Applicant has merely submitted those arguments which it considers sufficient to clearly distinguish the claims over the cited prior art.

In view of the foregoing, applicant respectfully requests the Examiner's reconsideration and allowance of claims 1, 4-9, and 11-13 as amended and presented herein.

In the event there remains any impediment to allowance of the claims which could be clarified in a telephonic interview, the Examiner is respectfully requested to initiate such an interview with the undersigned.

Dated this 2nd day of December 2004.

Respectfully submitted,



Dana L. Tangren
Attorney for Applicant
Registration No. 37,246
Customer No. 022913
Telephone No. 801.533.9800

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